

WIN

To WINCE. *v. n.* [*guings*, Welsh.] To kick as impatient of a rider, or of pain.
 I will sit as quiet as a lamb,
 I will not stir, nor wince, nor speak a word. *Shakefp.*
 Room, room, for my horse will wince,
 If he came within so many yards of a prince. *B. Johnf.*
 The angry beast did straight relent
 The wrong done to his fundament,
 Began to kick, and fling, and wince,
 As if he had been beside his sense. *Hudibras.*
 WINCH. *n. f.* [*guincher*, French, to twist.] A windlace; something held in the hand by which a wheel or cylinder is turned.
 Put a winch with the wheel. *Mortimer.*
 To WINCH. *v. a.* [The same with *wince*, or perhaps from *guincher*, French, to twist; *winch* signifying sometimes to writhe or contort the body.] To kick with impatience; to shrink from any uneasiness.
 We who have free souls,
 It touches not, let the gall'd jade wince;
 Our withers are unwrung. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*
 Have these bones rattled, and this head
 So often in thy quarrel bled!
 Nor did I ever wince or grudge it. *Hudibras.*
 This last allusion gall'd the panther more;
 Yet seem'd she not to wince, tho' shrewdly pain'd. *Dryd.*
 Their consciences are gall'd, and this makes them wince
 and fling, as if they had some mettle. *Tillotson.*
 WINDPIPE. *n. f.*
 There is a small red flower in the stubble-fields, which
 country people call the *windpipe*; which if it open in the
 morning, you may be sure, a fair day will follow. *Bacon.*
 WIND. *n. f.* [*pinb*, Saxon; *wind*, Dutch; *gwynt*, Welsh.]
 1. Wind is when any tract of air moves from the place it is
 in, to any other, with an impetus that is sensible to us,
 wherefore it was not ill called by the ancients, a swifter course
 of air; a flowing wave of air; a flux, effusion, or stream of
 air. *Muschenbroek.*
 The worthy fellow is our general. He's the rock, the oak
 not to be wind-shaken. *Shak. Coriolanus.*
 Love's heralds should be thoughts,
 Which ten times faster glides than the sun beams,
 Driving back shadows over low'ring hills.
 Therefore do nimble-pinion'd doves draw love;
 And therefore hath the wind-swift Cupid wings. *Shak.*
 Falmouth lieth farther out in the trade way, and so offereth a
 sooner opportunity to wind-driven ships than Plymouth. *Carew.*
 Wind is nothing but a violent motion of the air, produced
 by its rarefaction, more in one place than another, by the sun-
 beams, the attractions of the moon, and the combinations of
 the earth's motions. *Cheyne.*
 2. Direction of the blast from a particular point. As eastward;
 westward.
 I'll give thee a wind.
 I myself have all the other;
 And the very points they blow;
 All the quarters that they know
 T' th' shipman's card. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
 3. Breath; power or act of respiration.
 If my wind were but long enough to say my prayers, I
 would repent. *Shakefp.*
 His wind he never took whilst the cup was at his mouth,
 but justly observ'd the rule of drinking with one breath. *Hake.*
 The perfume of the flowers, and their virtues to cure short-
 nesses of wind in purify old men, seems to agree most with
 the orange. *Temple.*
 It stop'd at once the passage of his wind,
 And the free soul to flitting air resign'd. *Dryden.*
 4. Air caused by any action.
 On each side her
 Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids
 With divers colour'd fans, whose wind did seem
 To glow the delicate cheeks which they did cool. *Shakefp.*
 In an organ, from one blast of wind,
 To many a row of pipes the found-board breathes. *Milt.*
 5. Breath modulated by an instrument.
 Where the air is pent, there breath or other blowing,
 which carries but a gentle percussion, suffices to create sound;
 as in pipes and wind instruments. *Bacon.*
 Their instruments were various in their kind,
 Some for the bow, and some for breathing wind. *Dryden.*
 6. Air impregnated with scent.
 A hare had long escap'd pursuing hounds,
 By often shifting into distant grounds,
 Till finding all his artifices vain,
 To save his life, he leap'd into the main.
 But there, alas! he could no safety find,
 A pack of dog-fish had him in the wind. *Swift.*
 7. Flatulence; windiness.
 It turns
 Wisdom to folly, as nourishment to wind. *Milton.*

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8. Any thing insignificant or light as wind.
 Think not with wind of airy threats to awe. *Milton.*
 9. Down the WIND. To decay.
 A man that had a great veneration for an image in his
 house, found that the more he prayed to it to prosper him in
 the world, the more he went down the wind hill. *L'Estrange.*
 10. To take or have the WIND. To gain or have the upper-hand.
 Let a king in council beware how he opens his own in-
 clinations too much, for else counsellors will but take the
 wind of him; instead of giving free counsel. *Bacon.*
 To WIND. *v. a.* [*pinban*, Sax. *winden*, Dutch, from the noun.]
 1. To blow; to found by inflation.
 The squire 'gan nigher to approach,
 And wind his horn under the castle wall,
 That with the noise it shook as it would fall. *F. 2.*
 Every Triton's horn is winding,
 Welcome to the wat'ry plain. *Dryden.*
 Ye vigorous swains! while youth ferments your blood,
 Wind the shrill horn, or spread the waving net. *Pope.*
 2. To turn round; to twist.
 Nero could touch and time the harp well; but in govern-
 ment sometimes he used to wind the pins too high, and some-
 times let them down too low. *Bacon.*
 The figure of a sturdy woman done by Michael Angelo,
 winking and winding of linen cloaths, in which act the
 wrings out the water that made the fountain. *Wotton.*
 Wind the wood-bine round this arbour. *Milton.*
 3. To regulate in action.
 He vaulted with such ease into his seat,
 As if an angel dropt down from the clouds,
 To turn and wind a fiery pegasus,
 And witch the world with noble horsemanship. *Shak.*
 In a commonwealth or realm,
 The government is call'd the helm;
 With which, like vessels under sail,
 They're turn'd and winded by the tail. *Hudibras.*
 4. To nose; to follow by scent.
 To turn by shifts or expedients.
 Whence turning of religion's trade
 The means to turn and wind a made. *Hudibras.*
 6. To introduce by insinuation.
 You have contriv'd to take
 From Rome all season'd offices, and to wind
 Yourself into a power tyrannical. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*
 Edmund, seek him out, wind me into him, frame the bu-
 siness after your own wisdom. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
 Little arts and dexterities they have to wind in such things
 into discourse. *Government of the Tongue.*
 7. To change.
 Were our legislature vested in the prince, he might wind
 and turn our constitution at his pleasure, and shape our go-
 vernment to his fancy. *Addison.*
 8. To entwine; to enclose; to encircle.
 Sleep thou and I will wind thee in my arms. *Shak.*
 You know me well, and herein spend but time
 To wind about my love with circumstance. *Shakefp.*
 Sometime am I
 All wound with adders who with cloven tongues
 Do hiss me into madness. *Shakefp.*
 9. To WIND out. To extricate.
 When he found himself dangerously embarked he bethought
 himself of all possible ways to disentangle himself, and to wind
 himself out of the labyrinth he was in. *Clarendon.*
 10. To WIND up. To bring to a small compass, as a bottom
 of thread.
 Without solemnly winding up one argument, and intimat-
 ing that he began another, he lets his thoughts, which were fully
 possessed of the matter, run in one continued strain. *Locke.*
 11. To WIND up. [Used of a watch] To convolve the spring;
 to put in order to a certain end.
 I frown the while, and perchance wind up my watch, or
 play with some rich jewel.
 Fate seem'd to wind him up for fourcore years,
 Yet freshly ran he on, ten winters more:
 Till like a clock worn out with calling time,
 The wheels of weary life at last stood still.
 Will not the author of the universe, having made an au-
 tomaton, which can wind up itself, see whether it hath stood
 still, or gone true. *Grew.*
 12. To WIND up. To raise by degrees.
 These he did so wind up to his purpose that they with-
 drew from the court.
 When they could not coolly convince him, they raised,
 and called him an heretic: thus they wound up his temper
 to a pitch, and treacherously made use of that infirmity. *Aler.*
 13. To WIND up. To straiten a string by turning that on
 which it is rolled; to put in tune.
 Hylas! why sit we mute,
 Now that each bird saluteth the spring?
 Wind up the slacken'd strings of thy lute,
 Never canst thou want matter to sing. *Waller.*
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Your lute may wind its strings but little higher
 To tune their notes to that immortal quire. *Prior.*
 To WIND up. To put in order for regular action: from a
 watch.
 O you kind gods!
 Cure this great breach of his abused nature;
 Th' untun'd and jarring senses, O, wind up,
 Of this child chang'd father. *Shakefp.*
 The weyrd sisters, hand in hand,
 Posters of the sea and land,
 Thus do go about, about,
 Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine,
 And thrice again to make up nine:
 Peace, the charm's wound up. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
 To WIND. *v. n.*
 1. To turn; to change.
 So swift your judgments turn and wind,
 You cast our fleetest were a mile behind. *Dryden.*
 2. To turn; to be convolved.
 Some plants can support themselves, and some others creep
 along the ground, or wind about other trees, and cannot sup-
 port themselves. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 Stalks of a solid newel spread only upon one small newel, as
 the several folds of fans spread about their center; but these,
 because they sometimes wind, and sometimes fly off from that
 winding, take more room up in the stair-case. *Moxon.*
 3. To move round.
 If aught obstruct thy course, yet stand not still,
 But wind about, 'till thou hast topp'd the hill. *Dentam.*
 4. To proceed in flexures.
 It shall not wind with such a deep indent,
 As rob me of so rich a bottom here. *Shakefp. Lear.*
 He winds with ease
 Through the pure marble air his oblique way,
 Amongst innumerable stars. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 It was a rock winding with one ascent.
 The silver Thames, her own domestick flood,
 Shall bear her vessels, like a sweeping train;
 And often wind, as of his mistress proud,
 With longing eyes to meet her face again. *Dryden.*
 You that can search those many corner'd minds,
 Where woman's crooked fancy turns and winds, *Dryden.*
 Still fix thy eyes intent upon the throng,
 And, as the palfies open, wind along. *Gay.*
 Swift ascending from the azure wave,
 He took the path that winded to the cave. *Pope.*
 5. To be extricated; to be disentangled.
 Long lab'ring underneath, ere they could wind
 Out of such prison. *Milton.*
 WINDBOUND. *adj.* [*wind* and *bound*.] Confined by contrary
 winds.
 Yet not for this the windbound navy weigh'd;
 Slack were their sails, and Neptune disobey'd. *Dryden.*
 When I bestir myself, it is high sea in his house; and when
 I sit still, his affairs forsooth are windbound. *Addison's Spectator.*
 Is it reasonable that our English fleet, which used to be the
 terror of the ocean, should be windbound? *Spectator.*
 WINDEGG. *n. f.* An egg not impregnated; an egg that does
 not contain the principles of life.
 Sound eggs sink, and such as are addled swim; as do also
 those termed hypenemia, or windeggs. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 WINDER. *n. f.* [*from wind*.]
 1. An instrument or person by which any thing is turned
 round.
 To keep troublesome servants out of the kitchen, leave the
 winder sticking on the jack to fall on their heads. *Swift.*
 2. A plant that twists itself round others.
 Plants that put forth their sap hastily, have their bodies not
 proportionable to their length; and therefore they are winders
 and creepers, as ivy and bryony. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 WINDFALL. *n. f.* [*wind* and *fall*.] Fruit blown down from
 the tree.
 Gather now, if ripe, your Winter fruits, as apples, to
 prevent their falling by the great winds; also gather your
 windfalls. *Everlyn's Kalendar.*
 WINDFLOWER. *n. f.* The anemone. A flower.
 WINDGALL. *n. f.* [*wind* and *gall*.]
 Windgalls are soft, yielding, flatulent tumours or bladders,
 full of corrupt jelly, which grow upon each side of the fet-
 lock joints, and are so painful in hot weather and hard ways,
 that they make a horse to halt. They are caused by violent
 straining, or by a horse's standing on a sloping floor, or from
 extreme labour and heat, or by blows. *Farrier's Dict.*
 His horse infected with the fashion, full of windgalls, and
 sped with spavins. *Shakefp. Taming of the Shrew.*
 WINDGUN. *n. f.* [*wind* and *gun*.] Gun which discharges the
 bullet by means of wind compressed.
 The windgun is charged by the forcible compression of air,
 being injected through a syringe; the strife and distention of
 the imprisoned air serving, by the help of little falls or shuts
 within, to stop and keep close the vents by which it was ad-
 mitted. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

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Forc'd from windguns, lead itself can fly,
 And wondrous flugs cut swiftly through the sky. *Pope.*
 WINDINESS. *n. f.* [*from windy*.]
 1. Fulness of wind; flatulence.
 A windiness and puffing up of your stomach after dinner,
 and in the morning. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
 Orifices are prepared for the letting forth of the rarefied
 spirits in ructus, or windiness, the common effects of all fer-
 mented liquors. *Flayer on the Humours.*
 2. Tendency to generate wind.
 Sena loseth somewhat of its windiness by decocting; and,
 generally, subtle or windy spirits are taken off by incension
 or evaporation. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 3. Tumour; puffiness.
 From this his modest and humble charity, virtues which
 rarely cohabit with the swelling windiness of much knowledge,
 issued this. *Brewster on Languages.*
 WINDING. *n. f.* [*from wind*.] Flexure; meander.
 It was the pleasantest voyage in the world to follow the
 windings of this river Inn, through such a variety of pleasing
 scenes as the course of it naturally led us. *Addison on Italy.*
 The ways of heav'n are dark and intricate;
 Our understanding traces them in vain,
 Nor sees with how much art the windings run,
 Nor where the regular confusion ends. *Addison's Cato.*
 WINDINGSHEET. *n. f.* [*wind* and *sheet*.] A sheet in which
 the dead are enwrapped.
 These arms of mine shall be thy windingsheet;
 My heart, sweet boy, shall be thy sepulchre;
 For from my heart thine image ne'er shall go. *Shak. H. VI.*
 The great windingsheets, that bury all things in oblivion, are
 deluges and earthquakes. *Bacon.*
 The chaste Penelope, having, as she thought, lost Ulysses at
 sea, employed her time in preparing a windingsheet for Laertes,
 the father of her husband. *Spectator.*
 WINDLASS. *n. f.* [*wind* and *lass*.]
 1. A handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped together round
 a cylinder.
 2. A handle by which any thing is turned.
 Thus do we of wisdom and of reach,
 With windlasses, and with assays of byas,
 By indirections find directions out. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*
 WINDLE. *n. f.* [*from To wind*.] A spindle. *Answorth.*
 WINDMILL. *n. f.* [*wind* and *mill*.] A mill turned by the
 wind.
 We like Don Quixote do advance
 Against a windmill our vain lance. *Waller.*
 Such a failing chariot might be more conveniently framed
 with moveable sails, whose force may be impelled from their
 motion, equivalent to those in a windmill. *Wilkins.*
 Windmills grind twice the quantity in an hour that water-
 mills do. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
 His fancy has made a giant of a windmill, and he's now
 engaging it. *F. Atterbury.*
 WINDOW. *n. f.* [*windue*, Danish. *Skinner* thinks it originally
 wind-door.]
 1. An aperture in a building by which air and light are intro-
 mitted.
 Being one day at my window all alone,
 Many strange things happened me to see. *Spenser.*
 A fair view her window yields,
 The town, the river, and the fields. *Waller.*
 He through a little window cast his sight,
 Though thick of bars that gave a scanty light;
 But ev'n that glimmering serv'd him to descry
 Th' inevitable charms of Emily. *Dryden.*
 When you leave the windows open for air, leave books on
 the window-seat, that they may get air too. *Swift.*
 2. The frame of glass or any other materials that covers the
 aperture.
 To thee I do commend my watchful soul,
 Ere I let fall the windows of mine eyes:
 Sleeping or waking, oh defend me still! *Shakefp. R. III.*
 In the sun's light, let into my darkened chamber through a
 small round hole in my window-shutter, at about ten or twelve
 feet from the window, I placed a lens. *Newton's Opt.*
 3. Lines crossing each other.
 The fav'rite, that just begins to prattle,
 Is very humorfome, and makes great clutter,
 'Till he has windrows on his bread and butter. *King.*
 4. An aperture resembling a window.
 To WINDOW. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]
 1. To furnish with windows.
 Between these half columns above, the whole room was
 windowed round. *Wotton's Architecture.*
 With pert flat eyes she window'd well its head,
 A brain of feathers, and a heart of lead. *Pope's Dunciad.*
 2. To place at a window.
 Would'st thou be window'd in great Rome, and see
 Thy master thus with pleacht arms, bending down
 His corrigible neck, his face subdu'd
 To penetrative shame? *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
 3. To